

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

A man thinks he's just as good as anybody when he goes to church in the rain.

Take to the woods! The London suffragettes are preparing to invade America.

Everybody seems to be willing to work without pay as press agent for Mark Twain.

The Goulds are great money-makers, but they don't seem to know how to play the marriage game.

Every year the men of this country smoke 20,000,000 cigars, some of them made almost entirely of tobacco.

A Kentucky man, aged 99, has chewed tobacco for eighty years. What a lot of tags he must have saved in that time.

Some people will never be perfectly satisfied with weather conditions until they get the kind they want by touching a button.

According to a London physician, automobiling "enriches the blood and insures sound sleep." In many cases it lets out the blood and insures perpetual sleep.

In going about the United States General Kuroki may readily have noticed that it would be an easy country to whip if it could be gotten together somewhere on a small island.

It is beautiful to see a young girl start out with the avowed intention of devoting her life to teaching school, and yet few people blame her seriously when she quits to get married.

The women who do not agree with Mr. Roosevelt in regard to race suicide might call his attention to the fact that there are no funerals or doctors in their families following the celebration of the Fourth.

A Massachusetts evangelist says that he and his family have for years depended wholly on prayer for their food and clothing. An evangelist and his family may now and then be able to get along that way, but for the masses steady jobs are more effective.

One of the London medical journals says automobiling enriches the blood. This is encouraging. Now if some scientist will kindly discover that automobiling causes hair to grow on bald heads we may expect it to become necessary to keep the factories running nights and Sundays.

We do not take any stock in the "good old times" of the past. As we read economic history we fail to discover a period that was as good for the mass of the people of any country as the present. Never has there been a time when sober, industrious, intelligent and economical persons could get along so well as they can to-day.

Before the Jamestown Exposition was fairly under way on the Atlantic coast, ground was broken in Seattle, on the Pacific coast, for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in 1909. The landing of Englishmen in America is celebrated at Jamestown. The purpose of the Seattle fair is to call attention to the resources of the Alaskan peninsula and to the importance of Pacific Ocean trade. If the contrast between the present and three centuries hence is as great as that between the beginnings at Jamestown and the fruition in Seattle, what imagination is vivid enough to conceive of the conditions to prevail in the year 2200?

Party politics complicates government in Japan as well as in other countries. Recently the newspapers were filled with despatches containing reports of the indignant protests of Japanese public men against the treatment of their fellow countrymen in this country. But all the protests were made by opponents of the party in power, and the avowed object of the campaign of attack was to force the cabinet out of office and compel the withdrawal of the Japanese ambassador to the United States, and the filling of his place and that of other officers with adherents of the party now in the opposition. The responsible officers of government in Japan and in the United States know that there is no ground for a disturbance of the friendly relations between the two powers.

Nearly every one who knows anything of human nature will admit that the kind of life a man lives is reflected in his face. Kindness and mercy, truth, generosity and cleanly living show forth in all the features, as do also cruelty, shiftiness and greed. These are moral qualities, but the intellectual

traits are no less plain to the eye that has learned to read. It is strange, when this is so commonly recognized, that the changing character of children's faces is not more noticed. "It was the most interesting thing about my trip," said a man who, in consecutive weeks, had been called far out into the New England country, and summoned to the heart of New York City. "The country children looked as I like to see children look—simple, natural and curious. The city children had an air of querulous impatience, of satiation and boldness." To many a keen observer of social conditions the difference is not a mere fancy of this traveler's mind. Childhood in the cities seems to be falling under the spell of the all-pervasive knowledge of facts which is the modern educational ideal. If the country child has escaped, it is because he has been allowed to digest his own knowledge, and has not been fed on peptonized food for adults. He has to do things for himself, and learns by doing them. His world is not overstocked with objects, and so he is able to find out more about each one that he does see. Above all, the most important of all, much is left to his imagination. The great world outside remains for him to dream about. He is happy in his illusions. When children share all meals and all interests with their elders, go with them to theaters and other places of amusement, read newspapers instead of school readers, dress for dinner and wear diminutive evening clothes to children's parties, they gain greatly in sophistication, but they lose in more desirable qualities. If there is any sight in the world more unpleasing than a child's face in which there is no questioning, no hint of surprise, no touch of awe, no capacity for sudden and strong emotion, it would be hard to say what that sight is.

A woman who was arrested a few days ago in Chicago for stealing pocket-books from some other women said that the crime with which she was charged was an easy one to commit. All that was necessary was to visit a big store and select her victim. Then, while the victim's attention was given to the pleasures of shopping, it was easy to open the handbag and take out the purse. Judging from the assortment of pocketbooks found upon her person it was evident that her story was true. The carelessness of the pocketless woman is proverbial. The assistance she renders to the person who has thieving propensities is much greater than that indicated by the captured criminal. Watches are worn conspicuously upon the dress front, often suspended from a small breastpin which is easily torn off. Necklaces of delicate fabric are displayed whose fastenings are easily unclasped. Gloves and purse are often laid on a counter or dropped on the floor as goods of one kind and another are inspected by interested buyers. The casual observer notes this carelessness everywhere. The wonder is that the losses are not greater than they are. It is likely that many persons are tempted to steal because it is so easy to do so. There are frequent cases reported where automobiles are stolen. The owner of one of these vehicles leaves it in front of a theater during the evening and fails to find it three hours later after the curtain has fallen. Such a loss is not particularly surprising. The thief who is familiar with the mechanism of a machine finds it an easy thing to step boldly into the chauffeur's place and start away. The annals of crime are full of instances where the temptation to steal is greatly increased by the carelessness of the one who suffers loss. Hardly a day goes by when evidence of this fact is not plentiful. Making every allowance for the excuses offered by the criminal who is caught, there is reason to think that some degree of responsibility for part of the crime rests with those who make crime easy by their own carelessness. The utmost care will not prevent the thief from stealing. But there would be far less of it if even reasonable precautions were taken for the security of one's possessions.

Setting Her Right.

It was a fine day, and the whole family had gone to one of the parks to see a ball game between two celebrated nines that were contending for the championship. Gerald, who was a member of the high school team, and proud not only of his technical knowledge of the game but of his scholarship as well, explained to his elder sister the fine points of the play as the game proceeded.

The pitcher had just struck out two men in quick succession, when his sister exclaimed:

"How dexterously he throws that ball!"

"Huh!" said Gerald, in a tone of the deepest contempt. "I guess you don't know the derivation of the word 'dexterous.' That fellow is a left-handed pitcher!"

Some men stand just inside the door ready to grasp opportunity by the back of the neck when it knocks.

Finishing is the hardest part of a lazy man's job.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.

By Gov. Chas. E. Hughes.



GOV. C. E. HUGHES.

Ours is not and was not intended to be a pure democracy. It is impracticable that the people should administer the government directly. They govern through representatives.

For their protection they have by direct legislation created constitutions fettering the power of their representatives and establishing safeguards by which they are secure in their personal liberty and in the results of their thrift.

We note with satisfaction the increasing sense of responsibility to the people on the part of those who represent them.

Efforts to dominate legislation for selfish purposes and attempts through the form of popular election to place in office those who in the guise of executing public trusts serve private interests, are less successful than heretofore. The people have become intolerant of such traitorous representation. And it is entirely within their power to put a stop to it altogether.

Political leaders who have performed the function of clearing-houses for legislation, and who while posing as party workers have served under a retainer of special interests, careless alike of party principles or public justice, are passing from the stage. The people demand leadership, and parties need effective organization to advance their principles.

But the time is rapidly passing when any one can long maintain a position of wide political influence who is under suspicion of maintaining a double allegiance.

GREATEST DISCOVERIES STILL TO COME.

By Justice David Brewer.



Some years ago Lord Kelvin, that master mind of British science, remarked to my uncle, the late Henry Field—I cannot quote his exact words, but the substance of them was this: "Great as have been the discoveries of the past fifty years, those that are coming will make the next half century as far ahead of the last as it was in advance of the previous period. We are on the brink of discoveries greater than have been dreamed of, and of highest importance to mankind."

I can see the forerunners of some of the marvels that are in store for us. What a weird thing is wireless telegraphy, sending our messages mysteriously over the sea! The airship seems to be a practical possibility of the near future. The telegraph and the telephone already have enabled us to accomplish a valuable saving of time. Think what it means, this one thing of saving time in our human existence. It gives us more opportunity to think, to study, to work, to accumulate wealth, to carry on trade and commerce, and more time also to devote to helping others and promoting peace and happiness in the world.

The merchant of the past was confined principally to his isolated community. The merchant of the future may deal with the whole world, reaching out into every country, buying, selling, trading in faraway lands, carrying on enormous transactions that could not be undertaken but for the inventions of science that save his time at home and bring the other side of the world instantaneously to his door.

We have millionaires to-day and billionaires to-morrow. Perhaps we shall have trillionaires next. Let us

CORNISH TREASURE FOUND.

Buried Gold Found by Farmer Claimed by the Duchy.

Mr. De Castro Glubb, coroner, held an inquest at Liskeard guldhall yesterday on thirty-one gold coins, found buried in Trebraze farm yard near the town. The coroner stated that no similar inquiry had been held in Cornwall for at least one hundred years.

If the jury found that the coins were treasure trove, he said, they would be claimed by the Duchy of Cornwall, who, no doubt, would deal generously with the finder, as was the practice of the crown. James Croker Govett, son of the owner of the farm, described how he found the coins while cleaning the farm yard.

His mother's family, he said, had owned the farm for years, and he produced a document dated July 13, 1745, relating to the finding of 55½ guineas in the floor of the barn by John Croker and Dorothy, his wife. Mr. Volk, jeweler of Liskeard, said many of the coins were rare. Eight were Portuguese millreils, dated 1652 to 1725. The remainder were English, the most ancient being three gold units, or 20 shilling pieces, of James I. and Charles I., while the rest were guinea pieces dating from 1680 to 1725.

The jury, of which the mayor (Alderman Bone) was foreman, found that the coins were treasure trove, and the coroner handed them to the finder. Subsequently they were claimed by Alexander Webster, steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and the matter will be laid before the next meeting of the duchy.—London Standard.

Transparent Glass Ruler.

The transparent glass ruler, an innovation, is of great assistance to draftsmen in their work.

When a woman doesn't like dogs, she will scream when one approaches her: "Take it away; it has fleas!"

A man never gets dyspepsia from eating the things he dislikes.

have them if their wealth is used for increasing the welfare and the happiness of humanity. I do not view with alarm the accumulation of wealth, because I believe that the spirit of humanity and the sense of responsibility is growing among us.

YOUNG MAN'S SALARY NOT MAIN THING.

By John A. Howland.



Thousands of young men are starting out in life with the salary magnet the only attraction to them. "A job" that shall pay sufficiently to meet his small necessities and pay for as many of the small luxuries of the time as the young man feels more and more are parcel of his necessities becomes at once the young man's objective aim.

I have a business acquaintance who started in life as a clerk in a general store in a small town. He could have had more money in another store whose specialty was shoddy goods of all kinds. He decided to stay by the better man at the smaller salary, with the result that to-day in his own business, aggregating millions annually, he says that some of the basic principles of his house were found in the methods of that country store where he first sold goods for an honest man.

With the young man at the outset this question of salary seems all important. To the extent that it shall not humble his pride to have to accept so little, this salary has distinct bearing. But as between \$1 and \$2 on the salary roll, many a young man who in the beginning lived well on half as much finds himself in debt with twice the money in his pay envelope. He discovers suddenly that a salary of whatever size is subject to new perspectives.

Considering the young man venturing into business as an individual, training for business, he is fortunate if he shall have some level headed counselor who may help him see the full stature of Opportunity in sharp and lasting contrast to the petty salary of a day.

WORK FOR THE EDUCATED WOMAN.

By Ambassador James Bryce.



JAMES BRYCE.

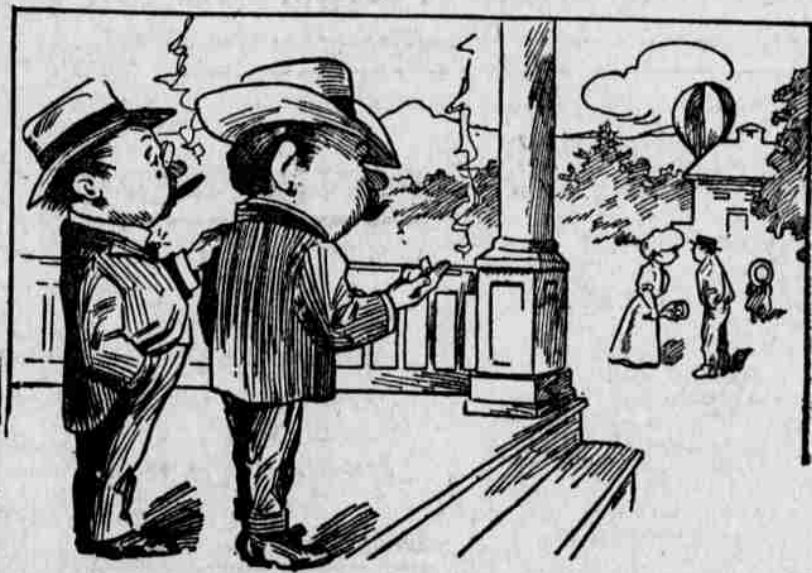
There are two fields of work which the average educated citizen of the male sex does not find time to enter, but into which women have more time to enter. One is the cultivation of a thorough knowledge and a fine taste in literature—the habit of reading that which is not ephemeral, the habit of study, the acquisition of a critical faculty which discovers and enjoys what is of permanent literary value.

The other field includes the study of economic and social phenomena—how to mitigate the contrasts of wealth and poverty; how to adjust more fairly the burden of taxation; how to deal with intemperance, with unhealthy dwellings, with discharged criminals, with vagrants, with neglected children—how in various ways to help those who need help.

All these questions have a double side. They need to be studied in their principles as a part of economic science. They need even more to be studied in practice by getting into actual touch with the evils inherent in the growth of dense centers of population.

And if the antagonism of rich and poor which exists in many parts of Europe is to be averted from American cities, it must be by keeping the richer people in close personal touch with the life of the poor.

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.



Guest—Why do you call this the Sea View Hotel? You can't see the ocean from here.

Proprietor—Oh, yes, you can. We have a captive balloon that goes up 500 feet. You get a magnificent view of the sea from there.

Amiability Increases Health.

It was a favorite saying of Bancroft, the historian, who was a vigorous old man at 80, that the secret of a long life is in never losing one's temper. The remark was simply a concrete way of expressing the hygienic value of amiability—a principle which, until lately, has scarcely been considered in the training of children. Hitherto we have regarded fretfulness, melancholy, and bad temper as the natural concomitants of illness. But modern science shows that these mental moods have actual power to produce disease.

No doubt in most cases imperfect bodily conditions are the cause of irritable and depressed feelings, yet sometimes the reverse is true, and a better knowledge of physiological laws would show them to be effect rather than cause. The fact that discontented and gloomy people are never in good

health is an argument in favor of the theory that continual indulgence in unhappy thoughts acts as a poison and creates some form of disease.—Congregationalist.

A Malign Wife.

He—Do you know there is to be a grand ball for charity, and I am thinking of taking you. Have you ever danced for charity?

She—Certainly. Do you not remember that even before we were engaged I never refused your invitations?—Translated from Transatlantic Tales from 11 Motto per Riders.

Egypt's Population Large.

Census returns show that the total population of Egypt, exclusive of nomad Bedouins, is 11,200,350, of whom 5,618,084 are males and 5,587,075 females. This is an increase of nearly 1,500,000 since 1897.